

L 18074-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004252

2

tiated by the fact that vulcanized rubbers of equal tensile strength were prepared from MVPR stock containing either 50% carbon black or 40% carbon black plus 1% zinc chloride. The investigation also covered the effect of metacrylic and benzoic acids on the properties of unfilled vulcanized rubbers obtained by polymerization of MVPR in the presence of 10% zinc chloride. The addition of 10% of one of these acids produced a transparent rubber possessing a triple tensile strength (as compared with the control) without affecting its plasticity. Orig. art. has: 4 charts and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK, Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber, Yaroslavl' Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 7879-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM

ACC NR: AP5025030

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Belyayev, V. A.; Gromova, V. A.; Zemit, S. V.; Kavrayskaya, N. L.;
Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Kostin, D. L.; Kut'in, A. M.;
Lazaryants, E. G.; Romanova, E. G.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, E. P.;
Shushkina, Ye. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 173942

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, synthetic rubber, butadiene, styrene, polymer, copolymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by polymerisation or copolymerisation of dienes with vinyl monomers, for example, butadiene with α -methylstyrene, in aqueous emulsion at low temperatures in the presence of known free-radical-initiators and regulators employing emulsifiers. To improve the polymer properties, esters of monoalkylbenzoic acid are used as emulsifiers.

UD CODE: 1107/

SUBM DATE: 05Jul63

UDC: 678.762 678.762-134

Card 1/1 nw

L 44199-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/I IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6015673 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0076/0076

INVENTOR: Lazaryants, E. G.; Aleshin, A. M.; Gromova, V. A.;
Zemit, S. V.; Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Romanova, R. G.; Troitskiy,
A. P.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, K.P.; Shushkina, Ye.N.; Kostin, D. L.
ORG.: none

TITLE: Preparation of divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber. Class 39,
No. 181294

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9,
1966, 76

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, methylstyrene rubber, alpha methylstyrene, divinyl

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing
divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber by emulsion copolymerization of
divinyl with alpha-methylstyrene at 20C and above in the presence of
persulfate initiators and emulsifiers. To increase the polymerization
rate and improve the conditions for the granular coagulation of latex,
commercial grades of sodium salts of the synthetic fatty acids C₁₀-C₁₆

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2-134.62

L 44199-56

ACC NR: AP6015673

are suggested as emulsifiers in the following composition (%): C_{10} , 5-7;
 C_{11} , 12-14; C_{12} , 16-17; C_{13} , 15-17; C_{14} , 12-13; C_{15} , 9-10;
 C_{16} , 7-8; below C_{10} and above C_{16} , 15-20. [Translation]

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar62/

Cord 2/2 JS

PYSHKIN, B.A., otv. red.; ARISTOVSKIY, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.,
red.; RUSAKOV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MAKSIMCHUK,
V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TSAYTS, Ye.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M., red.; LIBERTMAN, T.R., tekhn.
red.

[Changes in the banks of reservoirs] Pererabotka borogov vodo-
khranilishch. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 140 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Rada po vyvchenniu produktyvnykh
syl. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Pyshkin).
(Reservoirs) (Coast changes)

TSAYTTS, E.S., inzhener; PYSHKIN, B.A., professor, rukovodil vypolneniem
raboty.

Planning the upper slope of an earth dam without reinforcement.
Gidr. i mel. 6 no. 1:60-64 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR. (Dams)

TSAYTS, Ye. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Action of waves upon
a bank composed of disconnected soils." Kiev, 1958. 19 pp
with drawings (Min of Higher Education Ukr SSR, Kiev Inst of
Engineers of Water ^{Hydro-}~~Economy~~), 150 copies (KL, 35-58, 109)

AUTHOR: Tsaytts, S. I., Engineer

133-58-5-31/31

TITLE: The Elimination of Burned-on Sand on Castings Cast into Mixes Based on Liquid Glass (Ustraneniye prigara pri otlivke v smesi na zhidkom stekle)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, p 479 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to prevent the formation of burned-on sand on iron castings cast into moulds made from rapid drying mixes based on liquid glass the following measures are proposed:
a) casting iron overheated to 1500°C and above;
b) casting iron heated to 1400 to 1430°C but preliminarily blown with a neutral gas or treated with a metal possessing low evaporation temperature;
c) using iron of normal temperature but chemically treating the mould (hydrochloric or boric acids).

ASSOCIATION: Slavyanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Slavyansk Machine-Building Plant)

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60607

TSAYUKOVA, P.A.

Method and nature of the work of the orthopedic-physician in a
special boarding school for children following poliomyelitis.
Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.12:46-50 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz spetsial'noy shkoly-internata No.9 (dir. - V.S. Turchinskaya),
Leningrad.

(POLIOMYELITIS)

(ORTHOPEDICS)

TSAYTIS, Ye.S.

O.C. 22 Jul 60

TSAYUKOVA, P.A.

Work of an orthopedist in a special boarding school for children who have had poliomyelitis. Vop. okhr. mat. 1 det. 6 no.6:65-70
Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz spetsial'noy shkoly-internata dlya detey, perenessikh poliomyelit, No.9 Leningradskogo gorodskogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya (dir. V.S. Turchinskaya).

(POLIOMYELITIS)

(ORTHOPEDIA—HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS)

ORLOVA, G.M.; TSAYUN, G.P.

Kinetics of dissolution of arsenic selenide glasses with small
additions of gallium in alkaline solutions. Vest. LGU 18
no.10:133-138 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Arsenic selenide) (Glass manufacture--Chemistry)
(Solution (Chemistry))

TIMOFEYEVA, V.N.; ORLOVA, G.M.; TERNOVAYA, G.I.; TSAYUN, G.P.

Kinetics of dissolution of vitreous $\text{AsSe}_{1.5}\text{Ge}_x$, $\text{AsS}_{1.5}\text{Ge}_x$,
 $\text{AsS}_{2.5}\text{Ge}_x$ in sodium hydroxide solutions. Vest. LGU 18 no.10:
108-115 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Glass manufacture—Chemistry)
(Solution (Chemistry))

L 13027-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5028587

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/011/2828/2831

AUTHOR: Repinskiy, S. M.; Tsayun, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of the reaction of germanium with potassium ferricyanide solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1965, 2828-2831

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, potassium compound, chemical kinetics

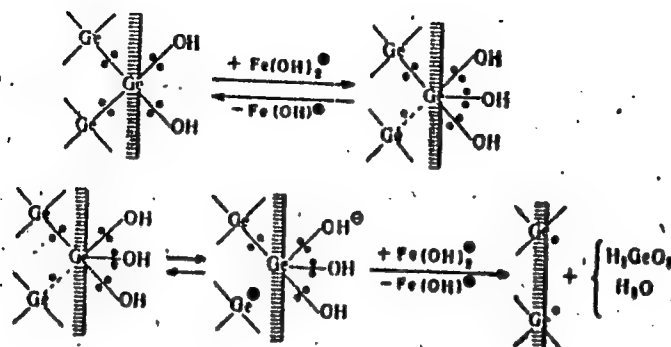
ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the dissolution of germanium in neutral and alkaline solutions of potassium ferricyanide, frequently used for the detection of dislocations in germanium, was studied. The rate of dissolution was determined from the weight loss of the germanium plate during the experiment. Up to about 0.3 N $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ the process is of the first order. The addition of alkali up to 0.7 N KOH increases the rate of the reaction, but with further increase of the concentration of alkali the rate of the process decreases. Stirring affected only those alkaline solutions in which the rate of dissolution increased up to about 1800 rpm. The rate of dissolution was identical for both the p- and for the n- type germanium. A mechanism is proposed for the disso-

Card 1/3

UDC: 541.121/.123+621.315.592

ACC NR: AP5028587

lution of germanium:



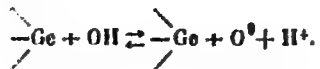
The first step is the oxidation of hydrated germanium atoms which requires only 49 k cal/mol to break the Fe-O bond. The increase of the rate of dissolution with increase of the potassium hydroxide to 0.7 N is associated with dissolution on the germanium surface according to

Card 2/3

L 13027-66

ACC NR: AP5028587

the following scheme:



Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 31Nov64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

HADJIOLOFF, A.; DOKOV, V.K.; TSCHAKAROFF, E.L.

Study on innervation of cerebral capillaries. Acta morph. hung. 4
no.4:525-529 1954.

1. Academie Bulgare des Sciences, Institut de morphologie, Sofia
(Directeur Prof. A.I.Hadkioloff)

(BRAIN, blood supply
capillaries, innerv.)

(CAPILLARIES
cerebral, innerv.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920015-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920015-5"

L 25535-66 I -JK

ACC NR: AP6016402

(A)

SOURCE CODE: GE/0038/65/019/004/1107/1109

AUTHOR: Tschentscheff, Iwan (Doctor; Director; Sofia) JB

ORG: Veterinary Institute of Infectious and Parasitic diseases,/directed by Doctor Iwan Tschentscheff/, Bulgarian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Sofia

TITLE: Effect of corticosteroids on infection and immunity processes. I. Effect of hydrocortisone and cortisone on the infection and immunity processes of strains VR sub 2 and staub of Erysipelothrix insidiosa

SOURCE: Archiv für experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 1107-1109

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, immunity, mouse, commercial animal, animal disease, immunization, cortisone, vaccine

ABSTRACT: The effect of hydrocortisone and cortisone on the development of immunity and on the course of the vaccination process, after the use of two live vaccines against swine erysipelas (strains VR₂ and Staub), was studied on white mice. In both cases, mortality increased during the immunization process. The immunity built up in the surviving animals was very slight. [Based on author's abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 22Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

Tscherban Z. I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/9 General Path. Sept 59

2511. THE HISTOAUTHORADIOGRAPHY OF METABOLIC CHANGES IN THE
ORGANS OF TUMOUR-BEARING MICE (Russian text) - Tscherban Z. I.
and Manoilov S. E. Centr. Res. Inst. of Med. Radiol. Leningrad - VOPK.
ONKOL. 1959, 5/6 (681-686) Tables 2 Illus. 4

The incorporation of C^{14} into the proteins of organs of mice bearing Crocker sarcomas was studied. Five days after transplantation the uptake in the liver was increased by 35%, in the kidneys by 24%. Ten days after transplantation, when in some cases a tumour had already developed, these differences as to the controls were even more marked. Biochemical studies confirmed the above data. (XVI, 5)

TSCHERKESOWA-KINOWA, Ewgenia

Contributions to the pathophysiology of experimental pancreatic
necrosis. Rev. sci. med. 7 no.3/4:139-142 '62.

(PANCREATITIS) (PANCREAS) (NECROSIS)
(PANCREATIC FISTULA) (PANCREATIC JUICE)

MOLLOV, N.; HAIMOVA, M.; TSCHERNEVA, N.; PECIGARGOVA, N.; OGNJANOV, I.;
PANOV, P.

On alkaloids of *Aconitum ranunculifolium*. Dokl. Bolg. akad.
nauk 17 no.1:251-254 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von B. Kurtev, korr. Mitglied der Akademie.

L 26198-66 EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6007518 (A, V)

SOURCE CODE: GE/0051/66/000/002/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Bogdanow, A. P. (Engineer); Tschernow, M. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

19
B

TITLE: Low-draft ships of the Soviet inland waterways

SOURCE: Schiffbautechnik, no. 2, 1966, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: inland waterway, inland waterway transportation, inland vessel data, hydrofoil, marine engineering, cargo ship, shipbuilding engineering

ABSTRACT: Modifications to vessels of the Soviet river fleet, and shallow-draft vessels in particular, have contributed significantly to the great boom in Soviet river transportation during recent years. Soviet inland waterways have been divided into four groups according to their average depth: 1) over 3.0 m; 2) 1.65—3.0 m; 3) 1.0—1.65 m; 4) 0.75—1.0 m. The following is a summary of the most significant modifications which were carried out on vessels operating in shallow waters (groups 3 and 4) and on vessels which are being built in series.

Cargo vessels and tankers with a load capacity of 300—600 tons, belonging to group 3, are equipped with shrouded propellers, and have a speed varying from 13 to 15 km/hr. Group 4 contains dry-cargo vessels and tankers with a load capacity of 100—150 tons and a speed between 14 and 15 km/hr. Modifications on these vessels include the replacement of

Card 1/3

2

L 26198-66

ACC NR: AP6007518

screw propellers with hydrojet propulsion units and the installation of trim tanks on two types of vessels in this group, an increase in the dimensions of 100—150-ton tankers, and the equipping of 150-ton cargo vessels with 3500-kg electric derricks with 15-m booms. These modifications will make it possible to operate fully loaded vessels (carrying 150 tons) in water 0.9—1.0-m deep and partially loaded vessels (carrying 100 tons) in water 0.7—0.8 m deep.

Hydrojet-propelled 10-ton-dw refrigerator ships and 25-ton-dw dry-cargo vessels for operating in water 0.56- and 0.65-m deep, respectively, are under construction. The overall dimensions of these vessels (LxB = 23.6 x 3.7 and 24.2 x 3.7 m, respectively) permit their transportation by railroad from one river system to another. The following types of passenger motorships, equipped with screw propellers, are also being built in series; the Moskvich (143 passengers, 0.9-m draft, 150 hp, 19 km/hr), the Leningradets (100 passengers, 0.84-m draft, 150 hp, 19 km/hr), the Ozernyy Moskvich (242 passengers, 1.47-m draft, 2 x 150 hp, 20 km/hr; or 165 passengers, 1.50-m draft, 2 x 150 hp, 20 km/hr), and the MO (138 passengers, 1.20-m draft, 150 hp, 20 km/hr). Three other types of vessels being built are designed to carry 22, 60, and 153 passengers (draft: 0.55, 0.55, and 0.68 m; speed: 16.8, 16.8, and 18.5 km/hr, respectively); all are equipped with 150-hp engines and hydrojet propulsion.

Card 2/3

L 26198-66

ACC NR: AP6007518

The modified Raketa hydrofoil now has a foil-borne draft of 0.5 m, a floating draft of 1.2 m, an 850-hp powerplant, carries 50 passengers, and develops a speed of 60 km/hr. This vessel can now operate on group-3 inland waterways.

A newly developed high-speed passenger motorboat, for operating on very shallow rivers (0.7—1.0 m deep), has a hydroplane hull, hydrojet propulsion, a draft of 0.4 m, and develops a speed of 43 km/hr with an 850-hp engine. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4229-F]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 FID

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Lacquers. Paints. H-30
Coatings.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79677.

Author : Rankoff, G., Popoff, A., Tschobanoff, D.

Inst : Bolg. AN..

Title : The Investigation of a Bulgarian Tallol in Re-
spect to its Possible Use as A Base For Prepar-
ing Varnishes and Drying Oils.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1957, 10, No 6, 469-472.

Abstract: Tallol (I) was subjected to a double vacuum dis-
tillation (pressure of 1 milliliters of Hg) with
the isolation of 3 fractions: to 200°C., from
200-210°C. and 210-220°C. The fractions obtain-
ed and the crude I were esterified with glycer-
ine and were then polymerized in a stream of car-
bon dioxide at 280-300°C. to a viscosity of 3-4

Card 1/2

Tschobanowa, D.

D. Tschobanowa and L. Dimitrow, "Veränderungen in der alkalischen Phosphatase bei Anwendung von radioaktiven Thiamin," Die Naturwissenschaften (Berlin), 44/18, September 1957, pp. 493-4.

Received on 8 July 1957.

The authors are affiliated with the Chair for Pathological Physiology at the Medical Faculty, Sofia.

1. BULGARIA (BULGARIA) 1. D.

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers.
Paints. Drying Oils. Siccatives, I-22

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63285

Author: Rankoff, G., Popoff, A., Tschobanoff, D.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Bulgarian Tall Oil

Original

Periodical: Untersuchungen an bulgarischem Talloel, Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1954
(1955), 7, No 3, 45-48; German; Russian resumé

Abstract: Bulgarian crude tall oil contains on the average 32.4% water and
59.5% oil. Physicochemical characteristics and composition of this
oil are given; the oil differing but little from tall oil of other
countries and being especially similar to the Swedish. Bibliography,
9 titles.

Card 1/1

TSCHUDIN, E.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: PAPIR A CELUL SA Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1959

TSCHUDIN, E. Johann Amos Comenius. p. 14

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, "Inclas:."

FREYDLINA, R.KH., TSCHUKOVSKAYA, L.YE.

"Telomerisation, einbau und ersatz von olefinen durch silane in gegenwart verschiedener initiatoren."

Report submitted to the 2nd Dresden Symp. on Organic and Non-Silicate
Silicon Chemistry.
Dresden, East Germany 26-30 March 1963

NATSCHIEFF, B. [Nachev, B.]; GEROFF, K. [Gerov, K.]; GABRASCHANSKI, P.
[Gabrashanski, P.]; TSCHUSCHKOFF, P. [Chushkov, P.]

Contribution to the therapy and prophylaxis of enzootic heart
and skeletal muscle dystrophies of lambs by selenium. Acta
veter Hung 13 no.1:11-13 '63.

1. Medizinische Klinik der Tierärztlichen Hochschule in Sofia
(Direktor: Prof. B. Natschieff) und Institut für künstliche
Besamung und Aufzuchtkrankheiten (Direktor: Prof. K. Bratanoff).

TSCHOBANOVA, D.; BOJADZIEV, C.

Changes in the serum proteinogram under the influence of succus
liquiritiae. Dokl. bolg. akad. nauk. 15 no.5:579-581 '62.

1. Vorgelegt von P. Nikolov, korr. Mitglied der Akademie.
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS) (GLYCYRRHIZA)

TS40-111111

MIZARA, R.; CEBELIENE, P., red.; SERAPINAS, V., tekhn. red.

[All about the native land] Apie tavo, gimtoji zeme. Vilnius,
Valstybine grozines literaturos leidykla, 1962. 268 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Lithuania—Description and travel)

TSEBENKO, N.S.

Changes in human alimentary salivation following conduction
anesthesia of the maxillofacial region. Vrach.delo no.12:
1315-1316 D '56. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof.N.V.Petisov)
i normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof.N.K.Vitte) Kiyevskogo meditsin-
skogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(SALIVARY GLANDS) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

TSHEBENKO, N.S.

Clinical investigation of food salivation in conduction anesthesia
of the maxillofacial region. Vrach.delo no.5:541-543 My.'59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (nav. - prof. N.V. Fetisov)
Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SALIVARY GLANDS) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

TSEBENKO, N.S.

Analgesic effect of conduction anesthesia of the maxillofacial
region with relation to the amount of novocaine used. Vrach.delo
no.9:977 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. prof. N.V. Fetisov)
Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NOVOCAINE)

TSEBENKO, V.A., inzh.

Automatic control of the acidity of mother liquor in the
saturater bath in coke chemical production at the Kuznetsk
Metallurgical Combine. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 15 no.3:24-26 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Automatic control) (Stalinsk--Coke industry)

TSEBRO, M.Ya., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, S.I., inzh.

Improving the system of repumping feedwater as a method of
combatting corrosion in locomotive boilers. Vest. TSNII MPS
17 no.8:51-53 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Locomotive boilers)

NOVITSKIY, L.[Novyts'kyi, L.], red.; TSEBENKO, G.[Tsebenko, H.],
red.; NEKRUTENKO, O., red.; TITAKIN, V., tekhn. red.

[Guide to the State Local Geography Museum of Chernovtsy]
Putivnyk. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav USSR, 106 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chernovtsy. Chernivets'kyi derzhavnyi kraieznavchyi muzei.
(Chernovtsy—Geographical museums)

ACC NR: AP6033468

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0054/0054

INVENTOR: Tager, A. S.; Mel'nikov, A. I.; Kobel'kov, G. P.; Tsebiyev, A. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for generating and amplifying SHF oscillations using semiconductor diodes. Class 21, No. 185965

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 54

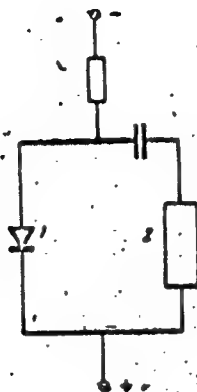
TOPIC TAGS: SHF oscillator, SHF amplifier, semiconductor diode, waveguide, resonator

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for generating and amplifying SHF oscillations using semiconductor diodes. Stable generation or amplification of oscillations in the centimeter and millimeter wavelength ranges is produced by placing the semiconductor diodes in a resonance or waveguide system, connecting them in a DC circuit and selecting their parameters and working points on the voltage-current curve in such a way that the resistance of the diodes on direct current and on frequencies below the working frequencies is positive while the resistance in the working frequency range is negative and greater than the resistance of losses in the diodes and in the high-frequency circuit.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.422

ACC NR: AP6033468



1--diodes; 2--high-frequency circuit

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Oct59

Card 2/2

L O/S43-0/ EWT(j)/EWT(m) IOP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6014712

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/65/000/006/0032/0038

AUTHOR: Tsebrenko, M. V. (Engineer); Yudin, A. V. (Dr. of technical sciences; Prof.)

ORG: Kiev Technological Institute of Light Industry (Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Study of the viscosity of polyformaldehyde melts. 2. Effect of plasticizer on viscosity and consistency of the melt

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 6, 1965, 32-38

TOPIC TAGS: polyformaldehyde resin, solid viscosity, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: Rheological properties of 2—40% solutions of diphenylamine in polyformaldehyde melt were studied under conditions corresponding to the extrusion of synthetic fibers. Viscosity and deformation were measured with polymers of $4.2—6.3 \cdot 10^4$ molecular weight at 438—463 K and stress of $2.4 \cdot 10^4—4.6 \cdot 10^3$ N/m². Viscosities decreased 1.3—37 times on addition of plasticizer. Correlations of viscosity and composition indicated that the effect of plasticizer depends markedly on both temperature and molecular weight but little on stress. Viscosity decreased with increasing temperature and rheological properties changed in direction to Newtonian flow; the transformation occurred in plasticized melts at lower temperature than in pure polymer. Nonnewtonian flow, however, was preserved under experimental conditions. Stability of flow required for fiber forming was reached at 463 K and over 5—10% additive content.

Card 1/2

L 07543-67

ACC NR: AP6014712

Thus, the approach to Newtonian flow is not required for stability in the system poly-formaldehyde-diphenylamine. Rheological changes were observed for melts containing 2% diphenylamine, and use of diphenylamine as antioxidant in polymers may result in similar effects. Student L. Moroz took part in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *hcl*

ENOSLAVLEV, N.P. (Kiyev); PANKOV, G.A. (Kiyev); SAKO, V.G. (Kiyev);
SIL'NIKOVA, V.S. (Kiyev); ... (Kiyev)

Properties and phase constitution of boron-carbon alloys. Izv. AN
SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Ser. fiz. i khim. no. 1:133-141 Jan '61.

(MLA 14:2)

(Boron alloys--see bibliography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/180/61/000/001/012/015
E021/El:06

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, N. N., Makarenko, G. N., Samsonov, G. V.,
Sinelnikova, V. S. and Tsebulya, G. G. (Kiyev)

TITLE: The Question of the Properties and Phase Composition of
Alloys of Boron and Carbon

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1961, No. 1, pp. 133-141

TEXT: The aim of the work was to find a method of preparing relatively pure alloys of boron with carbon and to investigate their physical properties and phase composition. The initial materials were powders of amorphous boron (98.5 to 99.5%) and lamp black (99.8% C). The powders were mixed in alcohol, dried and sieved through 150 mesh. Several methods of preparation were tried, the most acceptable being to hot-press a mixture of the powders in an argon atmosphere in graphite press-formers. Some carburization took place (chemical analyses were made by T. N. Nazarchuk). This could be overcome by using a molybdenum lining but it resulted in contamination with 1.3 to 1.9% molybdenum. Boron nitride linings avoided this contamination. The alloys prepared were examined metallographically, etching by anodic treatment in a

Card 1/3

89630

S/180/61/000/001/012/015

E021/E106

The Question of the Properties ...

1.0% KOH solution at 0.9 to 1.2 A.cm² and 10 to 20 V. The structures obtained are shown in Fig. 1. The alloy with 6.4% carbon had a eutectic structure. At about 8% carbon, the structure was practically single-phased and at 10.2% carbon the whole field appeared as a eutectic. It is proposed that a compound forms at about 8% carbon with the formula B₁₂C. A second compound begins to appear at about 10% carbon and is either B₁₃C₂ or B₁₂C₃. X-ray analysis of the alloys was also carried out and confirmed the metallographic observations. Fig. 2 shows the photograph of the phases B₁₂C and B₄C. The B₄C phase had a rhombohedral structure. Between 20% and 80% C, the alloy consisted of two phases: the rhombohedral phase, with maximum carbon content in the cell, and graphite. At 61% carbon, an X-ray photograph with a large number of lines, the intensity and position of which did not correspond to B₄C, was obtained. It is proposed that a compound richer in carbon than B₄C exists at high temperatures, which decomposes to B₄C and graphite at low temperatures. Micro-hardness measurements showed that in the unannealed state there is a maximum corresponding to the proposed phase B₁₂C (About 6000 kg/mm²). After annealing, the hardness curve is smoothed out and the hardness

Card 2/3

The Question of the Properties ...

S/180/61/000/001/012/015
E021/E406

of $B_{12}C$ was 4000 kg/mm^2 whilst that of B_4C was about 5000 kg/mm^2 . Electrical resistance measurements showed that there were sharp maxima at 8 and 21.7% carbon. After annealing, the first maximum was retained although the absolute value decreased; a high maximum was observed at about 15% carbon ($B_{13}C_2$). The resistance of alloys containing more than 30% carbon was low and practically independent of composition. Studies of temperature dependence of resistance of B_4C confirmed the semiconducting character of this carbide (see Fig. 5). Thermal e.m.f. measurements showed that the highest values corresponded to defect structures of the compounds $B_{12}C$ and $B_{12}C_3$ deficient in carbon. Two possible variations of the phase diagram of the boron-carbon system at the boron-rich end are given in Fig. 4. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 19 references: 14 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1960

Card 3/3

MAKARA, A.M.; TSECHAL, V.A.; ZHOVNITSKIY, I.P.

Determining the characteristics of cold crack development in welded joints, by means of ultrasonic flaw detection. Avtom. svar. 14 no.5:3-9 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR. (Welding—Testing) (Ultrasonic testing)

ZVORYKIN, K.V.; PERTSEVA, A.A.; TSEDELER, Ye.E.; LEBEDEV, N.P.; VIDINA, A.A.

Work in the typing and qualitative evaluating of arable lands.
Vop.geog. no.43:86-108 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Soils)

TSEDELER, Ye.E.

"Maps of the industries of economic administrative regions" by
E.M.Gurari. Reviewed by E.E.TSedeler. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog.
no.3:139-140 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Russia--Industries--Maps) (Gurari, E.M.)

KOMAR, V.G.; SAZHIN, L.I.; PENIN, N.A.; TSIEDERBAUM, G.I.

Selenium valve. Trudy NIKFI no.7:227-238 '47.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Elektrosilovaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kino-
foto-instituta, Moskva.

(Electric current rectifiers)

Tschudin, F.

Tschudin, F. Paper production in Old Mexico. p. 21.

Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. 1957

PAPIR A CELULOZA

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

TSKBENKO, N.S.

Analgesic effect of conduction anesthesia of the maxillofacial region
with relation to the amount of novocaine used. Vrach.del. no.9:977
S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. prof. N.V. Fetisov)
Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NOVOCAINE)

TSEBENKO, N. S. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Alimentary Salivation as
an ^{Objective} Index of the Effectiveness of ^e ~~the~~ Conduction Anesthesia of
the Maxillofacial Area." Kiev, 1957. 17 pp 21 cm. (Kiev Order of
Labor Red Banner Medical Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets),
200 copies (KL, 27-57, 111)

- 83 -

TSEBENKO, N.S.

Mechanism of the action of novocaine block. Vrach.delo no.11:1219
N '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor
H.V.Fitsov) i normal'noy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor
H.K.Vitte) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(NOVOCAINE)

TSEBENKO, N.S.

Salivation as an objective method for studying the effectiveness of conduction anesthesia of the maxillofacial region with novocaine solutions of various concentrations. Vrach.delo no.6:657 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. N.V.Fetisov)
i.kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N.K.Vitte) Kiyevskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta
(SALIVARY GLANDS) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA) (NOVOCAINE)

TSEBERTOVICH, R. [Cebertowicz, R.]

The leaning tower of Pisa won't collapse (from "Wiedza i Zycie").
Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.5:55-56 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chlen Pol'skoy Akademii nauk
(Soil stabilization)

PECHONYI, Khaim Davidovich.; ROKHLENKO, Mikhail Abramovich.; TSMIRENKO,
Karl Pavlovich.; YANCHENKO, Ya. P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent.;
TREIVAS, A.B., prof., red.

[Repair of grain harvesting combines] Remont zernouborochnykh kombainov.
Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 315 p.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Combines(Agricultural machinery)--Maintenance and repair)

TSIBIRNKO, V.

Specialization of the departments in a department store. Sov. torg.
no. 4:20-25 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Department stores)

SAMSONOV, G.V. [Samsonov, H.V.]; TSEBULYA, G.G. [Tsebulia, H.H.]

Effect of additions of carbon and titanium on the electrical conductivity of silicon nitride. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:615-619 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR.
(Silicon nitride—Electric properties)
(Carbon) (Titanium)

GOLIGORSKIY, S.D. (Kishinev); TSEBYRNE, K.A. (Kishinev); SHOYKHET, R.N.
(Kishinev)

Treatment of acute nonspecific cystitis with presacral novocaine-
penicillin blocks. Klin.med. 32 no.1:84 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (direktor - professor
N.H.Kukin) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Respublikanskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitay.

(Bladder--Inflammation) (Penicillin)
(Novocaine)

GURVICH, Anatoliy Konstantinovich, inzh.; TSECHAL', V.A., inzh.,
retsensent; NOVIK, A.M., red. ~~122-va~~; BEREZOVYY, V.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic defectoscopy of welded joints] Ul'tra-
zvukovaya defektoskopiia svarnykh soedinenii. Kiev,
Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 227 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KHIMCHENKO, N.V.; YESILEVSKIY, V.P.; TSECHAL', V.A.

Ultrasonic defectoscopy of welded joints made by automatic welding with flux. Avtom. svar. 10 no.2:70-78 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya i Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona Akademii nauk USSR.

(Electric welding--Quality control)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

26784
S/125/61/000/005/001/016
A161/A127

1.8000

AUTHORS: Makara, A. M., Tsechal', V. A., Zhovnitskiy, I. P.

TITLE: Determining the development of cold cracks in welded joints by ultrasonic flaw detection

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1961, 3 - 10

TEXT: A new method developed by the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton) makes it possible to determine the moment of crack initiation and their further propagation in welds. An Y3A-7H (UZD-7N) ultrasonic flaw detector of TsNIITMASH design was used. The investigations were conducted with h-f oscillations of 2.5 Mc, with prismatic feelers producing a 30° sound beam angle, one feeler performing the functions of both transmitter and receiver. Silicon oil was used on the specimen surface, which ensured a dependable contact at temperatures about 150°C. Butt welds were prepared in 14 mm thick 35X3H3M (35Kh3N3M) medium-alloyed steel with straight edges and single-bead welds. The shape was chosen for convenience, for cold cracks in such welds usually develop at about right angles to the surface, and the reflection is clear. Already a slight increase of a crack caused a noticeable change in the reflected

Card 1/3

26784

S/125/61/000/005/001/016

A16/A127

Determining the development of cold cracks in...

ultrasonic energy on the screen. However, vertical internal cracks in metal do not produce such an effect, and it was not possible to watch and record slight increases of cracks of this kind. It is emphasized that also other flaws than cracks (cold shuts, notches) are being reflected, and preparatory experiments are necessary with specimens of the chosen geometric shape to spot and determine the other reflections before the tests. The length of cracks is determined as usual in such flaw detection, i.e. by two positions of the feeler being moved to and fro. The depth of cracks was judged by the changing amplitude of reflected signal. The amplification was correspondingly reduced, for otherwise the signals would reach beyond the screen. A graph was plotted by which the depth of cracks may be determined with ± 0.5 mm accuracy. Error is highest at about 1 mm crack depth. At low crack depths the accuracy increases to ± 0.2 mm. Reflections from notches were different from reflections from cracks. The data show that initial microscopic cracks are starting at both ends of the seam at the boundary with the base metal in 20 - 25 min after termination of welding, when the metal temperature is about 140 - 130°C, and the depth of initial cracks is below one millimeter. The number of initial cracks reached up to ten in 3 hrs. The crack propagation was different - some cracks remained stable for a long time and then propagated rapidly, and some vice versa. Only in 2 - 3 days cracks became visible to unaided eye. Cracks

Card 2/3

Determining the development of cold cracks in...

26784
S/125/61/000/005/001/016
A161/A127

in specimens subjected to a tension stress of 20 - 25 kg/mm² initiated as all other and spread slowly for several hours, then developed instantaneously to complete failure of specimen. The conclusion is drawn that the method is suitable for studying the kinetics of slow destruction in welded joints as well as in metals in general, e.g., the initiation and spreading of hardening cracks that are forming slowly after heat treatment. There are 11 figures and 5 references; 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A. N. Cottrell, A Note on the Initiation of Hardened Zone Cracks, "The Welding Journal", no. 11, 1944.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Card 3/3

MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.; TSECHAL', V.A.

Work of the Subcommittee on the Equipment and Quality Control
of Welding. Avtom.svar. 14 no.9:94-95 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Welding research)

TSECHAL', V.A.

Scientific technological conference on physical methods of
nondestructive material testing. Avtom. svar. 14 no.10:91-93
0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Nondestructive testing—Congresses)

TSECHAL', V.A.

Ultrasonic testing of joints in 34KhM steel made by electric
slag welding. Avtom. svar. 15 no.8:82-85 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding) (Ultrasonic testing)

18000 also 1413, 1496, 1454, 1513, 2708

29053
S/125/61/000/C10/C13/C14
D040/D112

AUTHOR: Tsechal', V.A.

TITLE: A scientific and technical conference on nondestructive physical inspection methods for materials

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1961, 91-93

TEXT: The II Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizicheskim metodam kontrolya materialov bez razrusheniya (Second All-Union Conference on Nondestructive Physical Inspection Methods for Materials) was convened in Leningrad in April 1961. Over 900 delegates from 147 towns of the USSR attended and 95 reports were heard. The conference started with the report of L.I. Loginov, Engineer, on the development and introduction of nondestructive inspection methods in industry. P.K. Oshchepkov, of the IMET im. Baykova (IMET im. Baykov) gave a report on "Basic problems of the development of nondestructive physical inspection methods for materials", i.e. problems of automation, objective evaluation of flaws, visualization (introscopy) of flaws, high-speed recording of the inspection results, wider application of various kinds of penetrating radiation, etc. Several reports dealt with the automation of inspection (by S.T. Nazarov, L.G. Merkulov, A.K. Gurvich, Yu.N. Card 1/8 X

A scientific and technical conference...

29053
S/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

Fedcrov, M.R. Gubanova). A unit with an image converter tube, developed at the MVTU im. Bauman (MVTU im. Bauman), permits mechanizing x-ray inspection and observing a weld seam on a TV screen during irradiation. The converter tube is suitable for inspection of welded pipes, and the efficiency of the inspection may be 10-20 times higher than with the photographic method. LETI im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (LETI im. V.I. Ul'yanov [Lenin]) has produced the first automatic industrial unit for the high-speed inspection of rolled sheets. Sheet metal up to 3 m wide and immersed in water, moves along a roll table at a speed of 10 m/min between systems of emitting and receiving vibrators. The images of flaws are recorded on electrothermic paper on the desired scale. With TV recording, several square meters may be inspected in one minute. An automatic UKL-2 (UKL-2) unit for the quality control of sheets has been developed in Leningrad. A method of continuous automatic ultrasonic inspection of the thickness of sheets and pipe walls of 3 mm and over, at a speed of up to 3-5 m/sec has been developed at the TsNIITMASH. The NIIMostov presented the functional and electrical schematics of experimental units for automatic ultrasonic inspection of various welded joints with documental recording (reported by A.K. Gurvich). I.T. Bordyugov of the zavod "Elektrotechpribor" ("Elektrotechpribor" Plant)

Card 2/3

29053

S/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

A scientific and technical conference...

reported on the organization of serial production of flaw detectors at the plant. The following flaw detectors will be produced in 1961: the ДМП-2 (DMP-2) mobile magnetic, the 77 ПМД-3М (77PMD-3M) portable magnetic, the ЭМИД-3 (EMID-3) inductive electromagnetic flaw detectors, as well as the ИЭ-1 (IE-1), the ultrasonic УДМ-1 (UDM-1) and the luminescent ЛД-2 (LD-2) conductivity testers. A number of reports dealt with x-ray and gamma-ray flaw detection and new trends in this field. O.M. Ignat'yev, and D.S. Gerchikov, Zh.V. Ostapenko, V.I. Mak-Mak, and V.M. Fedorchuk reported on the experience gained in the application of nuclear radiation for gamma-ray flaw detection in welded joints at enterprises in the Stalinskiy (Stalino) sovnarkhoz, at the Kiyevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Kiyev Machinery Plant), the Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machinery Plant), and the Dnepropetrovskiy zavod metallokonstruktsiy im. Babushkina (Dnepropetrovsk Metal Structures Plant im. Babushkin). Ye.N. Neslov (Leningrad) spoke on the use of small-size gamma-ray sources for the irradiation of welds on pipelines up to 250 mm in diameter; the source is moved on a special carriage into the pipeline, and the cassette is left outside. The seam is inspected by means of a single photograph. I.N. Neyfel'd (Moscow) informed the conference on methods and equipment for gamma-ray inspection of welds on main gas and oil pipelines; the use of

Card 3/8

A scientific and technical conference...

29053

3/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

small РУП-120-5-1 (RUP-120-5-1) apparatus was also recommended. The report of I.S. Ivakhnenko (Moscow) dealt with the use of scintillation counters as one of the promising trends in x-ray and gamma-ray flaw detection. The report of Ye.V. Lisovskiy (Leningrad), "Introduction of the ionization inspection method for large structures at plants", dealt with the physical fundamentals, advantages and drawbacks of this method. K.I. Kornishin reported on electrostatic inspection methods. The use of betatrons abroad for irradiation of thick metal items, and its advantages, were mentioned. The Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute) has developed a new design for a small and light 25 mev betatron. Betatrons are intended for inspecting welds in high-pressure vessels (reports by A.A. Vorob'yev, V.I. Gorbunov, and G.N. Kok). The reports of M.N. Mikheyev, G.S. Tomilov and R.S. Yanus, of the Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals of the AS USSR) dealt with a magnetic method for measuring the depth of active hardened layer and the quantity of residual austenite in the surface layer, the relations between the magnetic, electrical and mechanical properties of steel after heat treatment, and an automatic arrangement for sorting electrotechnical sheet iron by coercive force. N.M. Rodichin (Sverdlovsk), A.A. Dorofeyev, S.A. Sadovnikov and

Card 4/8

A scientific and technical conference...

29053
S/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

V.G. Gerasimov (Moscow) reported on the quality control of various articles, and on spot welding by eddy currents. For the inspection of spot welds, the tested part is placed between coil pickups so that the faces of one pair of coils face the weld from opposite sides, while another pair is placed on the adjacent non-welded section. Changes of the e.m.f., resulting from variations in the quality of the spot weld, are recorded with a millivoltmeter. The method clearly reveals cracks, burns, sticking, and 30% cold shuts in 1+1 to 2+2 mm joints. A.S. Fal'kevich (Moscow) and N.D. Larkushin (Rostov-na-Donu) reported on the magnetographic inspection of welds, suitable for joints of 4 to 14 mm thickness when ultrasonic inspection is difficult. VNIIST (Moscow) has developed a new **MD-11** (MD-11) magnetographic flaw detector that produces visible images of flaws, which is not possible with the **MD-9** (MD-9) detector. The use of ferrosonde flaw detection for RR rails, steel bars, pipes, etc., was described in the reports of A.N. Matveyev, I.I. Kifer and M.S. Tseplyayeva (Moscow), and N.N. Zatsepin and D.A. Shturkin (Sverdlovsk). This new method of magnetic flaw detection uses a ferrosonde indicator that is introduced into the zone of the magnetic leakage field at the flaw. N.I. Yeremin (TsNIITMASH) reported on magnetic

Card 5/8

X

A scientific and technical conference...

27053
S/125/61/000/010/013/014
DC40/D112

metallography permitting direct determination of the microstructure of metal by spontaneous magnetic "charges". The reports of Ye.A. Filimonova, I.N. Yermolov, A.S. Borovikov and N.V. Khimchenko (Moscow) dealt with the theory and practice of luminescent and color flaw-detection methods, and with the highly-sensitive combined luminescence-ultrasound method. The report of D.S. Shrayber (Moscow): "Ways for improving the ultrasonic flaw-detection pulse-echo method", concerned the fundamental requirements of ultrasonic flaw-detection methods in serial production of articles, where the absence of flaws is vitally important. L.G. Merkulov (Leningrad) generalized a series of theoretical studies of ultrasonic inspection and mentioned new instruments permitting inspection of steel with coarse crystalline structure. The report of A.G. Gorokhov (Moscow), "Investigation of the basic features of flaw detection by the immersion echo-method", included recommendations concerning selection of the parameters of the inspection instruments. V.Ye. Ivanov (Leningrad) gave information on a new ultrasonic flaw detector, the "strukturnometr Y3AC-18" ("UZDS-18" structure meter) for the inspection and investigation of coarse-grained materials, and new small-size Y3A-16 (UZD-16) and Y3A-17 (UZD-17) ultrasonic instruments developed at the LETI. V.B. Kozlov (Moscow) described an ultrasonic flaw detector for the inspection.

Card 6/8

A scientific and technical conference...

29053
S/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

tion of RR rails. Several reports were made on the practical application of ultrasonic inspection: by P.N. Petrov - for parts at the Kirovskiy zavod (Kirov Plant); by E.V. Aronson - for spot checks of pipes; by V.A. Tsechal' - on electro-slag welds in medium-alloy steel; by Orekhov - on the nondestructive inspection of critical parts of electric locomotives; and other reports. V.M. Zabolotskiy (Leningrad) and V.A. Tsechal' (Kiyev) presented information on an ultrasonic method for studying the formation of cold and hot cracks in welds. V.V. Boyurodskiy (Leningrad), I.A. Khanonkin (Odessa), A.Z. Raykhman (Sverdlovsk) and N.N. Yegorov (Moscow) reported on ultrasonic measurements of wall thickness and on the equipment for this purpose. Reports were delivered on the use of volny Lemba [Abstracter's note: probably "Lamb waves"], surface waves, and the acoustic impedance method in ultrasonic flaw detection. Results obtained at the TsNIITMASH made it possible to produce a test unit of the ИАЦ-2 (IDTs-2) device for automatic immersion inspection of pipe blanks by using "Lamb waves". This method is highly sensitive in detecting internal and external flaws, especially in bimetallic products. I.A. Viktorov (Moscow) gave information on the results of a study of the properties, methods of excitation and peculiarities of

Card 7/8

X

A scientific and technical conference...

29053
S/125/61/000/010/013/014
D040/D112

propagation of ultrasonic surface waves in solids, and the feasibility of using ultrasonic surface waves for flaw-detection in solids. Vybornyy reported on the application of surface waves for detecting flaws in blades in an active medium. Yu.V. Lange described an ИАД-1 (IAD-1) flaw detector developed at VIAM for the quality control of glue and solder joints by the acoustic impedance method. Mikheyev presented information on the Third International Conference in Tokyo and an exhibition of equipment for non-destructive flaw-detection; T.R. Yanus reported on a journey to the FRG; L.P. Lesnichenko (Moscow) gave recommendations for the application of flaw-detection equipment exhibited at the VDNKh USSR. The resolutions taken by the conference reflected important aspects of the theory and practice of nondestructive inspection methods. Particular attention was paid to the automation and visualization of inspection, the development of methods for the inspection of materials at high temperatures, the introduction of new methods and equipment, and improving the quality and increasing the output of industrial flaw detectors. The next conference on nondestructive inspection methods will be convened in Kiyev in 1963. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation].

Card 8/8

TSECHOMSKAYA V.M. and METLITZKI L.V.

6073. Metlitzki L.V. and Tsechomskaia V.M. Vitamin C content of citrus fruits as an indicator of their storage stability Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow 1949, 69/5 (659-661) Tables 5

The concentration of ascorbic acid in the tissues of lemons and oranges may be considered as a measure of stability of the fruit during storage. The concentration falls only in peripheral parts of the fruit, due to respiration processes, and is practically unchanged even after longer storage, in the central parts. Fuks - Zagreb

SO: Excerpta Medica - Section II Vol. III No. 11

TSED, Nina, zasluhenyy mekhanizator Belorussiyi

My place in life. Rab.i sial. 38 no.8:5 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kokhoz "Rassvet", Kirovskogo rayona.
(Women as tractor operators)

TSEDELER, YE. YE., TIKHOMIROV, A. S.

Russia - Economic Conditions - Maps

Economic geography wall maps for higher schools. Vop. geog., 27, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

3(2)

AUTHORS:

Voronina, A. P., Ryabtseva, Z. G., SOV/6-58-12-10/14
Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Tsedeler, Ye. E., Candidate
of Geographical Sciences

TITLE:

Cartographical Work in the Complex Study of ~~Half~~ Desert Regions
(Kartograficheskiye raboty pri kompleksnom izuchenii
polupustynnykh rayonov)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Prikaspiyskaya ekspeditsiya geograficheskogo fakul'teta MGU
(Expedition to the Regions of the Caspian Sea of the
Geographical Dept. of Moscow State University) examined in
1948-55 wide areas of Sarpinskaya lowland, the Chernyye zemli,
the Nogayskaya steppe, the Volga-Akhtuba flood land
and the Volga delta with a total surface of
100,000 km² that should be partially irrigated and economically
opened up. In 1948-50, geographical examinations were made for
the first stage of the scheme (general schedules were set up).
Then, physical-geographical and economic-geographical special
maps at small and medium scales were made up. In subsequent
years, the most typical sections were examined in detail.
On account of this work, large-scale maps were produced.

Card 1/2

Cartographical Work in the Complex Study of
Half-Desert Regions

SOV/6-58-12-10/14

The work of the first stage was carried out by special sections (geomorphological, soil-geobotanical and economic-geographical sections). Cartographers took part in the office and field work. The work in the two stages is here pointed out in short. The work carried out here showed that in extensive geographical expeditions the presence of cartographers in all stages of work is indispensable for the making of special maps with universal characteristics of the region.

Card 2/2

TSEDERBAUM, Yu.

Examining labor disputes on awarding bonuses. Sots. trad 2
no.8:136-141 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Bonus system) (Labor disputes)

TSEDERBAUM, Yuriy Yakovlevich; SAKHAROVA, I.M., red.; TIMOFEYEV, N.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Payment of pensions to workers and employees] Vyplata pensii
rabochim i sluzhashchim. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry,
1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Pensions)

5(3), 5(4)
AUTHORS:

SOV/62-59-8-13/42
Petrov, Al. A., Sergiyenko, S. R., ~~Tsedilina, A. L.~~,
Nechitaylo, N. A., Sanin, P. I., Nikitskaya, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Synthesis and Properties of the Dimethyl-substituted Alkanes
Having the Composition $C_{12}-C_{16}$

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 8, pp 1421-1424 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper discusses the synthesis and properties of some of the compounds mentioned in the title. The properties of the synthesized materials are given in table 1. Nearly all substances crystallize at low temperatures; only 2,4-dimethyldecane and 3,5-dimethyldodecane vitrify at much lower temperatures than do their isomers or adjacent homologs. Besides reference 3 investigations aiming at an explanation of these phenomena have also been carried out by Petrov (Ref 4). It was assumed that the characteristic feature of vitrification of the two compounds mentioned is due to their structure. Various investigations were carried out to prove this assumption (determination of viscosity as a function of temperature (Table 2) and determination of molecular weight). From the results it is seen that the influence of the structure on the vitrification effect cannot be limited.

Card 1/2

Synthesis and Properties of the Dimethyl-substituted Alkanes Having the
Composition C₁₂-C₁₆ SOV/62-59-8-13/42

It was only possible to establish a certain dependence on the branching degree of the compounds. There are 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR
(Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

Card 2/2

TSEDENBAL, Yu.

[Life and work of Marshal Choibalsan] O zhizni i deiatel'nosti Marshala
Choibalsana. Perevod s mongol'skogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostranno: lit-ry.
1952. 50 p. (MLRA 6:5)
(Choibalsan, Khorlo-iiin 1895-1952)

TSEDENBAL, Yu.; BARULINA, L.G., red.; ROMANOV, A.V., red.; RUMYANTSEV,
A.M., red.; TROPKIN, N.V., red.; PEDOSEYEV, P.N., red.;
BARULINA, L.G., red.; SERBIN, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Socialist transformation in the Mongolian People's Republic]
Sotsialisticheskie preobrazovaniia v Mongol'skoi Narodnoi
Respublike. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 117 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Pervyy sekretar' TSentral'nogo Komiteta Mongol'skoy narodno-
revolyutsionnoy partii (for TSedenbal).
(Mongolia--Economic policy)

TSERDERBAUM, F. I.

On 22 March 1946, at the Power Engineering Institute imeni Molotov, defended his dissertation on "The Problems of Using Selenium Rectifiers". Official opponents - Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor I. L. Kaganov, and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent V. G. Komar.

So: Elektrichestvo, No 4, April 1947, pp 90-94 (U-5577, 18 February 1954)

A highly developed critique was given of the simple mathematical methods of calculating hard rectifiers and of the methods of tabulating solutions with the aid of load norms. The principal shortcomings of these methods lay in misinterpreting the laws existing between the various parameters of the rectifier circuit and the operating conditions. Erroneous postulates which had been adopted in the normatives were shown. A recommendation was made of a graphic-analytic method of calculating selenium rectifiers for admittance and non-admittance switching in of these rectifiers. Using the method recommended the problems were investigated of using selenium rectifiers in single-phase supply circuits with a load in the form of a pure counter-electromotive force, without taking into account the active and reactive resistances of the power source. As a result of the investigation the circuits were classified into four basic groups on the principal of similarity from the point of view of operation of the selenium rectifiers.

So: IBID

PETROV, A.I.A.; SERGIYENKO, S.R.; TSEDILINA, A.L.; YEGOROV, Yu.P.

Izomerization of unsaturated $C_{12}-C_{16}$ hydrocarbons. Khim. i tekhn.
tepl. no.1:26-32 Ja '56. (MLBA 9:7)
(Hydrocarbons)

TSODERBAUM, IA. N.

The machine industry in the USSR; general overview. 1951. (116 p. 11)

Microfilm TJ-2

1. Machinery - Trade and manufacture - In 1951
1. TSoderbaum, IA. N. II. Piskunov, IA. E., ed.

TSEDERBAUM, L.I.

"Selenic valve," report 88, V.G. Komar, L.I. Tsederbaum, Trudy NIKFI!
(Nauch.-issled. kino-foto-in-t), Issue 7, 1947, (column title: 1944),
p. 216-26

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

TSEDERBAUM, Yu.

Characteristics of the computation and award of pensions to
pedagogical workers. Okhr. truda i sots, strakh. 4 no. 5: 51-53
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Teachers—Salaries, pensions, etc.)

TSEDERBAUM, Yu.

For the workers in education and public health. Okhr.truda.
i sots.strakh. 3 no.6:62-67 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy yuriskonsul't yuridicheskoy konsul'tatsii Moskov-
skogo gorodskogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Pensions)

TSEDERBAUM, Yu., yurist

Establishing the general length of service for the granting of
pensions to workers and employees. Okh.truda i sots.strakh.
no.1:65-68 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Pensions)

LIVSHITS, R.; TSIEDERBAUM, Yu.

Calculating average earnings. Sots. trud 6 no.9:41-51 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Wages—Accounting)

TSEDERBAUM, Yu.

When collective farm work is included in the length of service
record in granting pensions. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 5
no.7:40-41 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Starshiy yuriskonsul't yuridicheskoy konsul'tatsii
Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Pensions)

TSERDERBAUM, Yu.

Verifying documents for receiving state pensions. Sots. trud 6
no.4:132-140 Ap '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Pensions)

TSEDERBAUM, Yu.

Compensation for damage, sustained by workers and employees in
connection with their work. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6
no.5:36-41 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Employers' liability)

TSEDERBERG, N.V.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7495

Author : Tsederberg, N.V.

Inst : Moscow Power Institute

Title : On the Determination of the Thermal Conductivity of
Binary Mixtures (Solutions of Ethyl Alcohol in Water)

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Vol 25, 13-27

Abstract : The thermal conductivity (λ) of aqueous solutions of C_2H_5OH of varying concentrations has been determined experimentally by the heated-wire method (D.L. Timrot and Vargaftik, H.D., Izv. Vsesoyuz. teplotekh. in-ta, 1935, No 9; 1940, No 7) over the temperature range -70 to 60°. The formula of Prudvoditelev-Vargaftik was used in the calculation λ ; the formula has been proposed for the calculation of λ of associated homogeneous liquids. All the terms of the equation were determined

Card 1/2

- 119 -

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7495

by the additivity rule. The specific weight of the solutions was calculated from the Mendeleev formulas. The author recommends the use of the Predvoditelev-Vargafik formula for the calculation of λ at alcohol concentrations of 0-55 percent (by volume). For concentrations of 80 percent and over a formula is proposed for the calculation of λ which takes into account the decrease in volume on mixing. The differences between the results obtained by means of the proposed equations and experimental data do not exceed 2.17 percent.

Card 2/2

- 120 -